

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1877.

The President is apparently having more trouble than he anticipated in filling his Southern Commission with a full complement of members. Indeed the famous Electoral Com mission has put bodies of that character at a considerable discount, and gentlemen who have reputations to lose are by no means auxious to risk them for so slight a "consideration" as is offered. Vice President Wheeler, Governor Brown, of Tennessee, and ex Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, are the only ones yet spoken of as possible members, for though many have been invited, none, so far as positively known, except Gov. Brown, has accepted. As the same vote that unquestionably elected Gov. Nicholls carried Louisiana for Mr. Tilden, and as Mr. Hayes would naturally like to have the fraud by which the will of the people of that State has been reversed, with regard to the President, sustained by a similar reversal in the case of their Governor, we suggest, as a means | thoughtful and conservative person of our of gratifying him by the achievement of the object of his desire, and of preserving reputations yet unsoiled, that the Commission be Frelinghuysen, as mentioned above, has already been appointed. The Commission, thus formed, need not visit New Orleans, for they don't want any information-would not receive it if tendered-and, without leaving the capital, would award the State to Packard by a vote of eight to seven, and the case be disposed of in short order, and to the entire satisfaction of the million minority of the white voters of the country, who, paradoxical as it may appear in a republican government, manage, control and rule the affairs of the nation. Indeed we would not be opposed to a Presidential edict making the radical members of the Presidential Electoral Commission a perpetual body after the order of the Louisiana Returning Board, with power to fill vecancies that might occur in it, and whose sole duties should be confined to the consideration of disputed elections and rendering awards in favor of the radical contestants. ciating in value, and a feeling of uncertainty General C. Augur, New Orleans, La.: Such duties, and only such, would be properly and gloomy depression pervades the State. It appreciated by their countrymen-their duties as National legislators and judges, no matter how honestly discharged, will hereafter always be matters of adverse and censorious criticism.

The organ of the late, as it is of the existing President, says that if the administration "felt convinced that the legal constitutional rights of white and colored republicans were safe against outrage and violence, in thirty days there would not be a single Federal soldier stationed in any of the Gulf States outside of Texas." From the time that Mr. Hayes, under the impulse of disappointment and chagrin at Gov. Tilden's acknowledged election, said that he did not regret his own defeat, but that he grieved for the poor negroes in the South, until now, he has played his part as the especial friend and protector of the negro to the entire satisfaction of the radical party. As the bloody shirt piley was the most efficient that could have been adopted to win him support in the North, previous to the election, he finds that adherence to it binds the radicals to him with hooks of steel, and so he persists in assuming that the Southern people will not allow republicans and negroes such rights as are granted them by the Constitution, though such denial would be contrary, not only to the dictates of common sease, but to its concomitant -a desire for political and material welfare. Every man at all familiar with Southern character knows full well that the negro is in no more danger of being deprived of his just rights and liberty in South Carolina and Louisiana than he is in Virginia, where he is more prosperous than in any other Southern State, because this was one of the first States that reverted to the control of the people to whom it belonged, and whose every interest induced them to make all its citizens as free and prosperous as possible. Were the white people of Louisiana free and in possession of the officers properly and fairly elected, the same reasons that influenced Virginia to make the negroes within her borders happy and contented, would induce them to pursue a similar policy, and no one knows this better than the President; but a peaceful and happy South would not be conducive to his popularity with the Blaines, Mortons and their followers

The Michigan Legislature has passed a law prohibition, under a penalty of one thousand dollars and impissoment for a term of years, the publication in any form or notice of any kind to aid in procuring a divorce in that State or anywhere else.

LUCIEN BEARD. - A correspondent of the Staunton Vindicator in writing about the Virginia penitentiary says the chief cook and head waiter is Lucico Beard, the notorious horse usurp. The pretended Legislature which canthief, who was attentive and polite as though vassed his claims to the office of Governor had he were earning his \$2 a day.

Beard is a handsome fellow, with a pleasant face, and good manners, and his keepers say a of a quorum in the Senate, and twenty of a valuable assistant, who rules his underlings with much firmness and efficiency. They say he is as good in the kitchen and dining room as he ever was in his neighbors stables at midnight, and has as ready no appreciation of a good steak as a fine horse. Handing me my hat with the manners of a Frenchman, he politely bowed me out of his dominions.

The British war steamer Avon in January | declared me elected Governor. ment for plundering the American schooner the Presidential election by the highest tribufurther pluodering.

The Southern Question.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gevernor Hampton received Sunday the letter of President Hayes inviting him to Washington. Yesterday he wrote in reply the fel-

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 26, 1877. His Excellency R. B. Hayes, President of the United States, Washington, D. C .:

Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 23d instant addressed to me by your private secretary. As you express a desire for a personal conference with myself accept through motives of proper courtesy to yourself the invitation you have extended, though I cannot hope by doing so to throw additional light on questions which have already been so ably and thoroughly presented, and a solution of which is so obvious and simple. But understanding from the communication 1 have received that the object contemplated by the proposed conference is solely that I might place before you my "views of the impediments to the peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State Governmedt in South Carolina, and of the best methods of removing them," I shall avail myself of your invitation so that I may reiterate in person what have had the honor to submit in writing, that in my judgment all impediments to the objects so earnestly desired by yourself, and so anxiously expected by the people of the State, can at once be removed by withdrawal of the Federal troops from our State House. This action on the part of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces would not only be hailed by our people as an evidence the civil authority is no longer to be subordinated to the military power" in our country, but it would establish law, insure domestic tranquility, revive our wasted industries, and give an assurance that this State is to be restored to her just rights under the Constitution. Whatever grievances exist-whatever wrongs we suffer-we propose to redress them not by a resort to force, but by legal and constitutional agencies. In seeking such redress I leel sure that I represent fully the determination of the whole people when I give assurance that no proscription shall be exercised here on account of political opinion-that no discrimination shall be made in the administration of justice, composed entirely of the members of the late and that all citizens of both parties and both Presidential Commission, one of whom, Mr. races shall be regarded as fully protected by and amenable to the laws. Joining most heartly with you in the earnest desire you express, that you may be able to put an end as speedily as possible to all appearance of intersection of the military authority of the United States, and the political derangements which affect the Government and afflict the people of South Carolina, and fervently trusting that the auspicious result may soon be reached, I have the bonor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WADE HAMPTON,

Governor of South Carolina, Gov. Hampton leaves to-night and will arrive in Washington Thursday morning. Every

thing is quiet throughout the State. The Charleston Chamber of Commerce held a large meeting yesterday to take in consideration the propriety of sending a delegation of responsible business men to Washington to confer with the President on the gubernatorial difficulties. In opening the meeting, President Tupper said: "Our business is lauguishing, capitalists have become timid, and are with holding their substance. Property is deprebelieved that President Hayes has not been properly informed as to the true condition of things in South Carelina. Too many politicians, too many candidates for office, and men claiming to be in office have been interviewing and supplicating him in their own behalf as well as in ours. It is time for the merchants, the bankers and business men of Charleston who want no office, and will accept none at his hands, to speak for Hampton and South Car

olina. It was then resolved that a committee should be sent to Washington to represent to the President the true condition of affairs there and the terrible effect which political compli- Court in rendering judgments is entirely cations are exerting on the business interests of that State and city.

The following committee of merchants and bankers were appointed : Robert Adger, Wm. C. Bee, F. J. Pelzer, G. W. Williams, S. G. Tupper, William B. Smith, James S. Gibbes, B. Bollman, L. D. Dessausere, G. W. Amory, John S. Fairly.

LOUISIANA.

proclamation:-

Governor Nicholls has issued the following

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. NEW ORLEANS, March 24. To the People of the State of Louisiana:

The State Government being now complete in all its branches, and in full performance of all its functions, it becomes the duty of the people of Louisiana promptly to discharge their pecuniary obligations to it in order that all just claims against it may be punctually met. ordinary motives inducing payment of taxes is now added that of evincing by such payment confidence in the strength and stability of that Government, and a just appreciation of the fact that it is the one chosen by the people. The evidence already received on this point is entirely satisfactory, and I confidently expect a continuance of the same patriotic action throughout the State. The people of Louisiana may rest confidently assured that the government of which they have chosen me executive head will not be imperilled or impaired by

any compromise of their rights. The government being now a fixed fact, desire to publicly acknowledge the services of and to thank on behalf of the people of Louisiana, the patriotic men who on the 9th day of January, 1877, responded to the call of the civil authorities of this State to prevent illegal attempts to oust them from the legal possession of the Court buildings, and who have since quietly, thoroughly and most patiently performed their duties there as citizens. I desire to say that the great services are fully appreciated, and that in due time I shall seek occasion to make manifest the feeling of the people upon this subject.

The following has been issued by Covernor

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Ex. DEPT., NEW ORLEANS, March 26.

Citizens of Loursiana: A so-called proclamation of Francis Nicholls, claiming to be Governor of the State of Louisiana, just made public, contains gross misstatements which I deem it my duty thus authoritatively to refute, Mr. Nicholls, who asserts that his government is a fixed fact, complete in all its branches, is destitute of one shred of legal title to the office he attempts to not before them any legal returns of election as prescribed by the Constitution, and lacked two

quorum in the House. The Secretary of State refusing a formal demand made upon him by the partisans of Nicholls, placed the only legal returns of the election before the Legislature recognized by Governor Kellogg. That Legislature, meeting and that it was limited to personal assurances on in the State House, as required by law, and the part of its authors or their own opinions and having a full legal quorum present in both beliefs." Houses, opened and canvassed the returns and thews' letter to-morrow.

last destroyed seven villages and killed three The vote of the State of Louisiana was furth-natives on the Congo river, Africa, as a punisher passed upon during the recent contest over Thomas Nickerson, of New York. The schooner had been captured by the natives, and about thirty tons of coffee were carried off by them. She was fired by the Avon in order to prevent the residential election by the mights tributal declared the stated yesterday, but in an interview with that your form the vote of the State to have been cast for Hayes and thirty tons of coffee were carried off by them. She was fired by the Avon in order to prevent the residential election by the mights tributal election by the might tributal elect by nearly seven hundred that east for several letter published at once.

of the Presidential Electors. The Constitution names as executive officers of the State a Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attor-ney General and Superintendent of Public Education. Not one of these important branches of the Government is in accord with

or under the control of Gen. Nicholls. The State Treasurer, elected in 1874 for a period of four years, refuses to recognize the authority of Mr. Nicholls, or to sign any tax papers that he may attempt to issue. The ecretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Education, elected with me, and recognized by the outgoing government, are in possession of all the records and archives of the State pertaining to their respective offices. These include the machinery for the assessment and collection of taxes. The Supreme Court appointed by my predecessor recognizes me as Governor. Outside of the city of New Orleans a great majority of the district judges acknowledge my authority. In nearly all the peaceful, prosperous and productive parishes of the State the authority of my Government and its much excitement. I only express the carnest officials is unquestioned. The few country parishes which assume to recognize and support General Nicholis are mostly those where turbulence prevails, as it did during the late campaigu, and where political assassination is still practiced and approved and general lawlessness banishes prosperity. Mr. Nicholls in his proc lamation thanks the patriotic men who, on the with the place of Commissioner of Railroads 9th day of January, 1877, responded to the call of the civil authorities of this State to prevent illegal attempts to oust them from the legal possession of court buildings. It is notorious that the patriotic services thus rendered consisted in several thousand armed White League, with a battery of artillery, taking violent possession of the court room and archives of the Supreme Court of the State-a court of unquestioned legality-and installing in their stead a pretended tribunal commissioned by Nicholls and officially declared by the President of the United States to be devoid of any legal authority. The harsh and arbitrary proccedings and idegal arrests and incarcerations, without benefit of bail, which have since been inflicted upon the supporters of the State Goverement by a judicial tribunal thus temporarily usurped by Mr. Nicholis and his adherents, are a sufficient proof of the insincerity of the pledges alleged to have been offered, that under his rule if his government should be allowed to stand the rights of all citizens would be respectd. It revolution be made successful under Nicholls, what is to prevent some other chieftain with equal right setting up in turn another government in our midst, thus completing he resemblance to Mexican enstoms which the White League, by its action now and in 1874, has initiated? The so-called Nicholls Government rests its claim largely upon the support it receives from the rich and aristocratic class in this city. It is a threatened oligarchy of wealth and a menace of the middle and poorer classes. who form a majority, whose right to rule this minority would deny. A government estab lished on such a basis would tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It would be a violation of the principles which underlie the very foundation of republican government.

The New Ocleans Times publishes the follow

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26. Hon. S. B. Packard, New Orleans, La. : Your dispatch of the 24th is received. The Seretary of War has sent to General Augur the following :-

A Commission will shortly visit Louisiana, he meant me the President desires that the situation remain unchanged. Picase report what changes in the situation, if any, have becurred since the close of the late administration, W. McCRARY,

Secretary of War. R. B. HAYES.

This from Mr. Kellogg :-WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25. Tovernor S. B. Packard, New Orleans:

President Hayes said yesterday to Ellis and others, in the presence of Congressmen, that Nicholla has no legal courts. His Supreme

W. P. K.

· Treasury Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following regulations governing the appointment and employment of persons in the Treasiry Department:

The force employed in this department and n each division and bureau will be carefully limited to the number and grade fixed by law

and the appropriations therefor.

When the law does not fix the number ompensation of employees, as in the case of temporary clerks or persons paid from appropriations for specific purposes, the number at no time shall exceed the demands of the service, and the compensation shall not exceed the rates paid for similar service in private establishmerts.

Each head of bureau in this department will be strictly holden to the enforcement of the foregoing rules, and will report in writing to this office within ten days, and from time to time thereafter, the names of all persons employed under his direction who by reason of incompetency, bad habits, neglect of duty, or any other cause, ought not to be retained longer in the service; also those whose services are no longer required for the conduct of business entrusted to his charge. When a vacancy in any grade above that of class one occurs in any bureau, and the public service requires that it should be filled, the head of such bureau will report in writing to this office the names of the persons of a lower grade who, by reason of industry, integrity and competency are most deserving of

recognition by promotion thereto.

Appointments to this department of temporary clerks will hereafter be made only for a limited time, not to exceed the exigency which calls for their employment, the period of service to be stated in the letter of appointment.

Hereafter no person will be appointed or employed in this department unless a written application for the appointment or employment, and all papers and recommendations pertaining thereto intended for file in this department shall have been filed in the appointment division of this office, and merely verbal applications or recommendations for appointment or promotion

will not be entertained. Under the requirements of the joint resolution of Congress approved March 3, 1865, preference for appointment will necessarily be given to conorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States, and under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, directing the appointments of this department to be so arranged as to be equally distributed between the several States of the United States, the Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, no person whose legal residence is in any divis-ion of the country above mentioned which has received already its full number of appointments in accordance with the distribution directed can be appointed in this department, and all appointments will be subject to the examination required by the provisions of section 164 revised

#### tatutes of the United States. The Foster-Matthews Contract.

CINCINNATI, O., March 26 - In commenting ipon despatches from Washington this morning, wherein it is alleged that Senator Stanley Matthews and Representative Foster gave written pledges on behalf of the President that the years of labor and toil I have undergone, which Hampton and Richolls governments should not perhaps is not surpassed by any other sixteen be disturbed, the Time editorially says:

"We feel warranted in saying that the letter referred to contains neither the terms of any bargain nor any pledge on behalf of the President,

The Times promises to publish Stanley Mat-

[Later.] CINCINHATI, O., March 27.-It was yesterday anticipated that to day the letter of Hon. Stan-ley Matthews would be given to the public, as Letter from Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 26 .- As I telegraphed today Col. Crittenden appeared before the Police Court this morning and waived an examination, and was sent on to the Hustings Court. He appeared to be quite cheerful and conversed with his friends as if he apprehended no trouble. He certainly is one of the most popular men in Virginia. This case has proved that although

many people who believe that he is innocent. I heard two workingmen speaking of it to-day, and one said to the other, "Why I would have loaned him all the money I could get together if I had known he wanted it." And this appears to be the general sentiment here. The House postponed any action on the report of the committee, which recommended his suspension. It has been many a day since any thing has occurred in Richmond that caused so wish of his numerous friends when I say that I hope he may prove his innocence. Col. Crittenden did not ask for bail this morning and was committed to the custody of the City Sergeant

until his trial comes off, I hear the name of Sergeant at-Arms Cen. J. C. Hill prominently mentioned in connection provided for in Senator Johnson's bill.

In connection with the place of Commissioner f Agriculture I hear the names of Senators Strayer and Quesenberry mentioned.

The new Westmoreland Club has taken the arge mansion on Franklin street, formerly occupied by Gen. R. E. Lee, and will move into t at once.

Mr. H. L. Pelouze, a type founder here, candidate for the position of postmaster of this city, and is now in Washington trying to mould the President into decent shape.

Dr. A. S. McRae, who went to Washington as the representative of many citizens of both parties to oppose the reappointment of Miss Van Lew as postmistress of this city, has returned.

It is probable that the Moffett Punch Bill will come up in the Senate to morrow. It will

In the Circuit Court to day in the case of Duncau, Calhoun and others against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co., a decree for the sale of the road was entered by order of Judge Wellford. The sale is to be made after ninety days notice by Gen. Wickham, the receiver. It is expected that a similar decree will be entered in West Virginia. The State of Virginia will appeal from Judge Wellford's decision in

protection of her interests. The State of this evening says: "The petitions of Major Bettie Van Lew, postmaster, were sent to some of the principal colored churches yesterday for the purpose of procuring the signatures of the leading members, asking that she be reappointed. It is said that the Rev. Mr. Wells, of Ebenezer church, refused to present the paper to his congregation, but pigeon-holed it and preceeded with the regular services, but at the Third Street church Rev. W. B. Derrick called the attention of his congregation to the petition, and used his influence to secure signatures. He also gave notice that a meeting of the colored citizens would be held Monday night at his church to draft resolutions in behalf of the Major. The town

of Mr. J. H. Gilmer, a republican, in whom there is no guile.' lo the House of Delegates, to-day, the bill stricting the right of suffrage to citizens who shall have paid to the State before the day of election the capitation required by law for the preceding year, &c., was passed; also, House bill amending the Code as to elections frequir-

ing the production of a tax receipt before being allowed to vote. Senator Edgar Allen is an applicant for the

he will succeed.

The House, to night, passed bills to authorize the town council of Falls Church, Fairfax county, to take charge of that portion of the Fairfax and Georgetown turnpike lying within the corporate limits of said town, and for the protection of sheep in the county of Fauquier. The Governor has ordered that new commissions as notary public be issued to E. E. Mere-

## News of the Day.

In Baltimore, yesterday, a man named Au gust Schultze was tried for the largeon of a coat and \$10 from the conductor on a freight train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was proved the coat was taken from the caboose at Mount Clare, but the question was raised for the defense that the caboose was outside of the city limits, though the rest of the train was within the line. Mr. Martenet, city surveyor, brought the city map into court and showed where the caboose stood according to the testimony of officers of the train. Judge Brown said that allowing the train to be nearly live hundred feet in length, as shown, there was a doubt as to whether the coat when taken was a few feet within or without the city boundary, and the accused being entitled to the benefit of the doubt, must be acquitted.

Among the marine disasters reported in the prevailing gale is the loss on the New Jersey coast of the newly constructed mammoth excursion steamer Rockaway, which was launched at Norfolk, Va., Saturday, and was being towed to New York by the steamer Wyanoke. She was to be equipped at New York with machinery, and completed for the coming ex-cursion season for New York and Rockaway

An attempt to rob the Consolidation National Bank at Philadelphia has been discovered and a kit of burglars' tools found. The property adjoining was occupied by the burglars, who bight being afraid that if the hawser parted had been at work some time endeavoring to effeet an entrance.

The election in Rhode Island for State offieers will be held on the 4th of April next.

# Ex-President Grant.

Ex-President Grant made his appearance on he floor of the Chamber of Commerce of Cin cinnati yesterday, and was enthusiastically received. He was introduced by President Eggleston, and responded in a brief speech, which was heartily applauded. He was then introluced to a number of prominent business men of the city. The following is his speech Gentlemen-This recoution was entirely un

expected by me, but I assure you I am very glad to meet you all, and feel very thankfu to you for this kind reception. I have no doubt but that I will be a great deal better fellow now aboard. The is broken in the middle. Wreek-than I was siz months ago. I don't suppose I ers are saving what can be saved. The iron than I was siz months ago. I don't suppose I will have any political opponents now since we are all sovereigns together, as I hope we will continue to be for a good many years yet I feel that I have considerable life, health and strength left, notwithstanding the past sixteen er' in a bad condition and full of water, and perhaps is not surpassed by any other sixteen

years of my life.

With a slight wave of his hand he dismissed the subject and his hourers and descended the platform. A very large number of citizens, irrespective of party, pressed forward to enjoy a shake of the General's cordial hand. He will ballast overboard at the rate of one hundred to visit his old home in Brown county for a few one hundred and fifty toos per day. The sea days and return to the city on Thursday, when he will become the guest of the Cincinnati club, after which he will go to St Louis. So says a

The chief of Police of Little Falls, N. T., was killed by a man he was attempting to arrest

in Wyoming county, Ps., last week.

Florida.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 25.—This has cres in Herzegovina. He says some of the been an unfortunate winter for this State as it has been for Virginia. The number of visitors so far is less by about one half than list year, and those who have come have spent much less money than usual. Some think the filling off is due to the Centennial; others to the hard times and the political troubles. Since circumstances are against him there are a good the inauguration the number of visitors has increased considerably, more coming in than at any time this winter. As with you, we have had a cold winter at this place; ice formedan almost unheard of occurrence-and an orange tree a short distance out of the city, over a hundred years old, was killed by the frost, as were many others in this part of the State. The yield of oranges, also, was very much shortened in this section. Jacksonville is certainly a beautifulcity. The streets are broad and lined with live oaks, many of them of original growth and of immense size, and not in place at the curb wood (not curb stone,) but scattered about in the streets, and one we noticed particularly obstructed the whole sidewalk, there being just room enough between it and the fence for a person of moderate proportions to get through sideways, or else go out in the street to get past. The dwellings are mostly frame and cottage style, with yards surrounding them full of flowers in bloom, and often with orange trees covered with fruit; but you miss grasssand, sand everywhere, the yards, sidewalks (where not planked) and streets are full of it. and walking in it at night you can almost imagine it is snow siaking under your feet, it is so white. You have to be very eareful in crossing the streets not to be run over, as you from the provinces gives the imcannot hear the horse or carriage coming in the sand at all; and in the evening quite a large number of fast trotters are out, trotting as if they were on a race course. Cape May in summer will give to those who have been there a better idea of this city in winter, except Bay street, (the business avenue) than any description of it. There are hotels in every direction, (most of them open only in winter,) from strictly first class at \$4.50 per day, to first class (socalled) at \$1.50. A large proportion of the citiens take boarders at from \$7 to \$12 a week. At the latter figure the very best of board can be secured, but not the most fashionable, which costs from \$15 to \$2). Ten years ago this city had a population of 1,700, a majority of whom were negroes, supported by the Freedman's Bureau. Its resident population is now 14,000, to be the Mary K. Campbell. When with all the signs of a prospering city, on a she was heading northwest, waldgood commercial basis, although all kinds of business seem overdone, not by first class stores, of which there are comparatively few, but by small ones in abundance. Mechanics stand no chance; hundreds are here without employment, particularly carpenters, who can be eugaged at from \$1 to \$2.25, the latter being a high figure for first class workmen; bricklayers can get, when there is anything doing, \$3.50 a thousand and furnish their own helper. Lumber is cheap; the run of the mill for a dwelling house, dressed, can be had for \$12 round. The best shipping heart lumber will cost \$10, and two solutions are possible. Enhanched you can contract for brick work, everything cals must yield or the country be give furnished, at \$12 a thousand. Merchant's license tax is \$20; corporation tax last year 23 per ct., which they say will be reduced to 14 per et, this year, the U. S. Court ordering the is alive with petitions. The latest out is that additional I per ct. assessment last year to pay some over due interest on bonds sued for. Our the Duke De Cazas to the position of the city fathers know something about such suits. pacy. The Minister replied that he had so Steamboats leave here every day, and some felt a keen solicitude for the interests from two to four of them for points of Papacy. The cause of the ininterest on the St. Johns, a number of them going up as far as Mellonville, 200 miles, the cupy an important place in the taskets head of navigation for large boats; smaller boats connect there for Salt Lake, about 150 miles further. Everybody that comes to Florida is expected to make this trip, certainly as far as Mellonville, or to Palatka, and then up the Ocklawba to Silver Springs, about 210 Consulship at Bradford, England. He returned miles. I intend taking the St. John's trip, from Washington to day quite confident that and will give you an account of it again.

## Shipwrecks.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 27.-The wind is still northeast, and a dense fog prevails. The side of the steamer Rockaway has washed ashore. She lies a quarter of a mile from the beach, on the outer bar. Mr. White, for whom the wrecked steamer Rockaway was dith, of Prince William; John W. Morton, of built, was a passenger on the Wyanoke, Culpeper, and William McCrary, of Landoug, which was towing the Rockaway. says:-On Saturday evening, when they left Norfolk, the weather was line and continued pleasant during the night. Sunday morning opened clear, with light southwest winds. There was no sea to speak of, but, as the day advanced, there was an increase of wind, and the sea gradually grew rough. By two o'clock Sunday afternoon the Delaware Breakwater been washed away. The dames are was reached, at which time the wind blew furious- road track is heavy. ly and the sea scathed and boiled terribly. Mr. White west to Capt. Couch and asked him torun in close, the vessel then being about ten miles off the shore, Captain Couch replied that if he did so and the hawsers parted he would not be able to secure her again before she reached the beach. At twenty minutes to three the Delaware lightship was passed and soon after the two hawsers broke. The Wyanoke then went close enough to heave a line which was done and two new hawsers were attached. At this time, Captain Hollen called to Captain Couch and insisted on his making a harbor, that if he did not the vessel would surely be lost, and as Captain Couch did not say he would not, it was generally supposed that he intended doing

so. At this time he could easily have gone in. Mr. White stated that he went to Captain Couch twice and told him that if he did not go in he would certainly lose her as there was every indication of an increase of the gale. Captain Couch then spoke to the engineer and told him to go slower, several passengers also requested Capt. Couch to make a harbor. It was clearly evident that no boat could live in such a sea. Mr. White said he was awake all suddenly it would be the means of causing a disaster to the Wyanoke. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Captain Helten signalled from the Rockaway to slow down and when within hear ing distance he told Captain Couch that the vessel was breaking up. About six o'clock Capt. Holten with his nine companions were taken off in two boats at half-past seven o'clock the hawsers broke, and it was necessary to abandon her. When last seen the hog frames were both broken. The versel was not insured he thought. The contractors, Geo. W. Beach dam on a tributary stream ab you & Co., were to have delivered the vessel at and caused great damage. The this port in good condition. He holds that the Staffordville is owned by the for contractors are therefore responsible. He had Northern R. R. Co, and as their to contractors are therefore responsible. He had paid them nearly \$25,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 27.-The steamer Rockaway has come in so you can walk work is branded Beach & Co., Norfolk.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—The Ob-server at Cape Henry reports the bark "Paniz will probably go to pieces. Her crew, eleven all told, were all saved. The batk Franceshino is in no danger. I will report the condition of the ship Winchester soon. He also reports that when and where the surplus of said the ship Wichester, at last high water, has been moved about a length. They continue to heave and wind are very high and unlayorable to speedy work, but the ship remains in good con-

dition and position.
Washington, March 27.—Signal service observer at Cape Henry reports at 11:30 a. m. to chief signal officer as follows: "I am inform ed that the Italian bark Franceshino so far declines assistance offered by the life saving crew. Andrew Champion killed his wife and himself There is no immediate danger of loss of life or Wyoming county. Pa., last week.

There is no immediate danger of loss of life or breaking up of the vessel.

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Foreign News.

A correspondent gives details of the mass. peasants who took refuge on Austrian termory have returned to their homes. A band Bashi Bazouks, five hundred strong, fell upon the village of Otchieve, where returned refuses, were rebuilding their homes, and burned partly reared houses and murdered ten or refugees with nameless horrors. Others for across the frontier. A Greek of the Ortho church had celebrated his marriage with a of the same faith. The bridal procession we stopped by the Turks, who cut down and i headed four of the guests and exposel the heads on poles at Glamosh. The bride from the effect of outrages inflicted. Ther no redress for these crimes. The condition the rural districts of Bosnia and Hetzware is becoming inconceivable in its distress horrors. In Bosnia the Turkish rediffeate under arms, and the mitigaal militia are be armed and drilled. A special commission to been appointed to see that no person hall shall avoid military service. Money, shoes a borses are given to the authorities for the as of the newly mobilized militia, and camp of age is held ready for use should they be c. out for active service. The Uleuns and It vishes continue to exeite a warlike lection fanatical addresses. Insurgent bath is pearing in hitherto undisturbed district as the weather is becoming mild enmake life in the mountains endurabbands will receive large accessions to Rayah population, who are driven to the tion by the misrule of the efficialfrom Bosnia and Bulgarra assert that gatherers exact tithes twice, a second extortioners declaring the first were good

ed. The general tone of all letters renothing is being done towards reform confusion is becoming more aggravating day in consequence of the pressure of tary burden.

The master of the ship flora Una has arrived at Queenstown, reports having countered a suspicious looking back in the lantic on the 17th instant. On his way for her name the word "Couldleaner shown in raply, and when he have down hailed for explanation he was told in voices to mind his own business were visible on deck, and the ship appear be under control of the crew, amongthere was apparently much contricaptain of the Royal Oak made out the proper direction.

Dispatches from Copenhates and 21st instant say after a dabate hading hours, in which party passions reached a hitherto unknown here, the members we ing such compliments as "look," stocks," etc., the Radical majority of the i thing threw out a second time the Mines bill for ways and means as passed in the I House. The crisis has now reached a when a final settlement must be come to orders in council, at least for a in-

The French clerical inurnals state olic Senators and Deputies, moved to Pope's allocation, have called the arrows Holy See always occupied, and ever was

he devoted his effort-It is officially appropried at the Vateral the irritation in Constantinophe against Mi Pasha's enemies continues in a recall is demanded by the Soltas. Pasha's recall is spoken of as close at He has left Rome for Nice, whomas he as

Spain, and subsequently to Switz claud. The Archbishops of Naples and Peruson the Vicar of Rome are confidently to as candidates for the Papacy.

The Pope was sufficiently well and to give an audience, but had to be care.

## The Flood.

STAFFORD, CONN., March 27. - 1 h : the Staffordville reservoir gave was a -ing. The damage in the village is in that railroad freight house and all the carwashed away. The passenger depot reach to The Stafford National Bank, the Comment Church and about fifteen other builds as

LATER, - The flood come upon the or suddenly and its effects have been a tree trous. Three miles of the railroad badges tween Stufford and Tolland are also was away. The flind has cause its effthe line.

NEW YORK, March 27. - It is and telegraphic warnings have been sent wich and vicinity and that the flued is a that direction.

HARTFORD, Ct., March 27,-Paragraph the disaster at Staffordville dam are exevery moment. It is now only known the dam has gone. The damage is reporte great. The following is a description dam and the surrounding country

The reservoir belonged to the R - 10 1 pany composed of the owners of the to the stream below. The dam we feet during the past winter and night filled it for the first time. reservoir stood the satingt miled ! verse and next was the shoody ma Basch, then the machine shops Midon, a mile lower down was all Manufacturing Company's cassing at Hydeville, and three mics the Glen mills' cotton warp factor Glenville. The Converseville Man Company's cassimere mill and G. granite mill, for making cotton gr the stream at Stafford Springs, about from the dam. The reservoir was and a quarter long, and averaging a mile in width. The dam was feet high, but short, the stream is row for some distance below. To head of the Willimantie r. cer. damaged they will send none but to

To the heirs and legal represental THOMAS ROSE, Deceased
THE ABOVE NAMED PARTIE A please take notice that the filed his account as Administrat HANNAH ROS late of the city of Philadelphia. who was a sister of the said Th that the same will be called for day, April 2nd, 1877, in the Orean the county of Philadelphia, at 10 be distributed, and when and wh interested therein may be heard.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, Admis-

422 Walnut street, Philadelp Sharp & Allaman, Attorneys for Adm'r.

37 So. 34 st., Philadelphia [mh 12-d2w&w3t]  $\mathbf{B}^{\mathtt{utter}}$ 

10 tubs Ohio packed Butter for smile THOMAS PERRY, Art

m 14

mh 24